

# The Times

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1902.

## RICHMOND'S LESSON.

Some time ago it was mentioned in the news columns of The Times that "something of a sensation was sprung in the Council Committee on Ordinances, Charter and Reform when it developed that although an ordinance requiring that only anthracite coal be used in the city of Richmond for steaming purposes had been in existence for twelve years, the city itself and nearly every manufacturer in the community had been using bituminous coal." The Norfolk Landmark reproduces the item from The Times and says that this development in Richmond is not singular, as many other cities have numerous ordinances which are dead as dead nails. "If any one will pick up a good-sized volume of city ordinances of Norfolk," adds the Landmark, "and read it through, he will be startled at the number of laws which are in a profound slumber. Why have these ordinances unless they are enforced? Why not make it a part of every policeman's duty to familiarize himself with the special laws of the city and report violators wherever he sees them? This thing of enforcing ordinances by fits and jerks and letting them be dormant most of the time is bound to be demoralizing to any city."

It has always been the contention of this paper that it were better to have no law on a given subject than having a law not to enforce it. Whenever the latter condition exists the people lose respect for law, not merely for the law in particular that is not enforced, but for the entire system. The law has no power in itself, as some folks seem to think. The law has force according as it is respected and upheld by the general public. When people cease to respect and support the law it becomes a dead letter and is worse than worthless.

There has long been a law in this State and in this city against gambling. Everybody knew of the existence of such a law, yet that law was for years and years flagrantly violated in Richmond. There were public gambling places which were patronized by citizens of Richmond, and worse than all, by members of the General Assembly and members of the Constitutional Convention. It was common talk that such houses existed in Richmond in violation of law, yet they were permitted to run on day after day and year after year. By and by there was a crusade and a great deal of evidence was accumulated to show the existence of gambling houses. Numerous witnesses were summoned and the keepers of these houses were indicted and brought to trial. They confessed guilt, but a very light punishment was inflicted.

Under these circumstances it is surprising that the court should have been lenient? True the persons indicted confessed that they had violated the law, but it was manifest to all concerned that they had done so as if by consent of the officers of the law, as if by consent of the whole community. The law against gambling had become practically a dead letter in Richmond, and it doubtless seemed to the court unreasonable and harsh to mete out the full penalty of the law to those who had violated it when they had been encouraged and aided and abetted in its violation by reputable citizens of the community and by the law-makers of the State.

Far be it from us to defend the men who conducted these gambling houses. They violated the law and they should have been punished, but we make the point that these men were not alone in their guilt. The officers of the law were guilty of gross neglect in not enforcing the anti-gambling act, in allowing it to be flagrantly violated year after year, and the whole community was guilty in not rising up in its might and majesty years ago and protesting.

After all the people are responsible for the laws, and therefore for the enforcement of the laws. When they make a law they should see to it that it is enforced, and if sworn officers fail to discharge their duty it is the business of the people to have a reckoning with them then and there. All power is reserved to the people, and if they permit any law to become a dead letter they have only themselves to blame.

Richmond has had a valuable lesson. The first duty of the government rests with the people, with those who vote. It is the bounden duty of the voters to vote and to vote right. It is their duty to put honest and efficient men in office and to see that they discharge their duties and enforce the laws. If the voters of Richmond will only discharge their civic duties, Richmond will have a model government and there will be no more public scandals.

## THE SITUATION IN THE STRIKE REGION.

At a recent meeting in the city of Washington, President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, gave a history of the mining troubles in the State of Pennsylvania, and endeavored to show that the mine owners had pursued a mean and cruel policy toward their operatives for many years past, and that the miners had finally organized themselves to resist the oppression. Mr. Gompers told a pitiful story, and while it was undoubtedly true, the miners have had a hard time of it, and nobody can blame them for organizing for their own protection.

But there is another side to the story, which Mr. Gompers did not dwell upon. A novice would have inferred from his

remarks that the miners of Pennsylvania were as many slaves to the mine owners; that they were compelled to work whether they would or not, and that this uprising was as the uprising of a people against a tyrannical king. But that is not a fair representation of the fact. The Pennsylvania miners are not compelled to work in the mines. They are free men; they are at liberty to go whithersoever they will, and in point of fact many of them have left the anthracite region and found employment elsewhere. Those who have remained, those who are in the field to-day, are at liberty to do likewise. If they do not like the terms, if they are not pleased with the wages and the hours of service, it is their right to quit and to remain in idleness there, or to seek employment in other fields.

Mr. Gompers has tried to make it appear that the miners of Pennsylvania are a down-trodden class, and that they do not make enough to keep soul and body together. But it is manifest that a great majority of the miners are pleased with the situation, and like to stay in those regions. So far from being down-trodden and oppressed, they are a powerful organization, and they have the situation largely in their own hands. They were powerful enough to secure the enactment of a law requiring that every miner shall hold a certificate, and that in order to hold a certificate he must have worked for two years in the mines of Pennsylvania. These miners do not mine coal. They simply cut and break loose coal, while the ordinary laborers in the mines take it out and load it on the cars. There are three ordinary laborers to every professional miner. There are something like 3,000 miners and something like 100,000 laborers involved in this strike. In this way the miners have a close corporation, for practically all the licensed miners in the State are members of the union. They have a great power and they have used it to good effect. They have put their pickets out to intercept all non-union men who would go to work in the mines, and but for the presence of troops it would be impossible for the mine owners to get out a pound of coal.

These men are not slaves; they are not compelled to work; they are at liberty to go into other fields; but in spite of the picture of oppression which Mr. Gompers has drawn, it is perfectly plain that most of them want to work under these same "coal barons," and not only so, but they are determined to work if they can force the mine operators into submission, and are determined that others shall not take their places.

In discussing this question, it has been our endeavor to give both sides of it, and to let the public know the truth, so far as we have been able to ascertain. The simple truth is that there are in this contest two powerful organizations, the one opposed to the other. On the one side are the owners of the mines, who have joined themselves together, and who have determined that they will not pay a higher scale of wages than is now being paid. At least they have determined that they will not enter into an agreement with the miners' organization to pay the higher scale. They have refused point-blank to treat with the organization; they have refused to submit the questions in dispute to arbitration. They have a close corporation, and it is intimated that while some of the constituent members are disposed to pull out and make terms with the miners, they dare not do so for fear of offending and incurring the everlasting wrath of the coal combine.

On the other hand, there is another close corporation, active and strong. As already stated, the miners' organization has secured a law which gives it practically a monopoly of the licensed coal miners in the district, and without these licensed miners the ordinary laborers in the coal mines cannot work. The miners have the men and they have the money to maintain themselves in idleness. They have not been working for more than four months, yet we are told by Mr. Gompers himself that there is no suffering among them. They have put up a splendid fight, and are still fighting. If they had been the poor down-trodden slaves that Mr. Gompers has pictured, they would long since have succumbed and gone back to work. But up to this time they have shown themselves to be as powerful and plucky an organization as the organization of the "coal barons" in opposition.

It is well for the public to keep them in mind when viewing the battle from afar.

## THEY ARE LEARNING.

The New York Mail and Express, although a Republican newspaper, is frank and honest and courageous enough to say that the present currency system, for which the Republican party is responsible, is a failure. "Secretary Shaw is not prepared, in advance of his official report to Congress," remarks our New York contemporary, "to say what he will recommend on the subject of reforming the sub-treasury system, but he admits that in addition to the funds which he has been able to place out in national banks on security of government bonds the system has at this moment tied up \$300,000,000 of money, for the use of which the business of the country is clamoring."

The Mail and Express then goes on to say that business men have to pay 6 per cent. and more for the use of money because the supply is short in proportion to the demand, and that one reason why it is short is because the United States Treasury, in making its collection of revenue, is continually drawing currency out of circulation. "This is the effect of the sub-treasury system," it concludes, "whereas the agency by which the government makes its collections and disbursements ought to keep the currency that it employs in a constant flow through the regular channels like any other great business concern."

The system is as bad as it well could be. The government might relieve the distress in part at least by depositing all its surplus money in the banks. But it does not allow the Secretary of the Treasury to do this, as he construes the law, except upon United States bonds as security. The banks may offer the very best state and municipal bonds or rail-

road bonds, and the Secretary may know that these bonds would make the deposit perfectly secure, yet the law demands government bonds and no other security is available.  
Time and again we have had pinches like this, and time and again has attention been called to the wretched and dangerous system of currency which we now have, but the remedy has not been forthcoming. But if the remedy is not found and applied, one of these days the whole country will be ruined.

## PRESIDENT UPSHUR.

The Medical Society of Virginia has made no mistake in selecting Dr. John N. Upshur, of Richmond, to be its presiding officer. Dr. Upshur is a gentleman and a physician. He is a consecrated doctor. He loves his profession and is very jealous of its honor and ethics. He is in every way qualified to be president of the doctors' organization in Virginia, and its affairs will be quite safe in his hands.

The extreme high tariff folks are asking if it is absolutely necessary for a good financier to be altogether in harmony with every theory of the President in order to be a good Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Roosevelt had a trolley car accident. Mr. Bryan had a clash with a tough. Mr. Roosevelt got in a Cincinnati fire panic. Mr. Bryan got in a railway smashup. Mr. Roosevelt had a boil on his leg and had to go home. It is now Mr. Bryan's inning.

When the tariff shall have been "revised by its friends," and the trusts shall have "reformed themselves," earth will be Heaven, and the Emperor of Darkness can take in his shingle.

Governor Odell may have Mr. Platt down at present, but the sly old man knows how to handle a knife from the underside. The Democrats of New York have a mighty good chance to elect a Governor this fall.

A Richmond man who has been striving for two months to overcome his own faults reports that his occupation keeps him too busy to be looking after those of his neighbor.

Chairman Griggs declares that President Roosevelt is doing great campaign work for the Democratic party. Perhaps that is why the Republican "doctors" operated on his leg.

A New York man is suing a railway for \$10,000 because his whiskers were cut off in an accident. That is to say he is trying to raise the wind through his whiskers.

The railroads that will haul wood cheap this winter will remove a good deal of the existing prejudices against corporations.

The Lily White Republicans are going the new Constitution one better in the matter of blackballing the brother in black.

The Duke of Marlborough vigorously declares he will never set foot on American soil again. In these prosperous times the balance of trade is largely with America.

It is said that Miss Ellen Stout goes back to Bulgaria at her own expense. She went around this country somewhat at Mr. Pond's expense.

Since the earliest days of the lobby, the wine supper has been one of the trump cards of the lobbyist.

The population of Spain has increased 3,000,000 in forty-five years. The wonder is that it has not decreased at least that much.

The President had to wait until he got to Indianapolis before he found out how much he was hurt by the Massachusetts trolley car.

It may be a little costly, but corn makes as hot a fire as coal.

What chance has a fireman with no coal to lead a strenuous life.

No wonder Commander Peary wants to go back to the arctic lands when he got home, only to hit a railway accident and a coal famine.

Those ambitious Americans who are so fond of trying to accomplish the impossible, can get a lot of practice working on the coal strike settlement.

The oil trust isn't grieving much over the coal strike.

There seems to be no appeal from Speaker Henderson's decision.

## With a Comment or Two.

The Richmond Times well says: "An exchange thinks the very thought of ten-dollar coal will make a man hot, but unfortunately that kind of warmth will not cook dinner and will not keep the family comfortable."

Just so, and this being so, it is high time that editors, preachers, politicians, merchants, mechanics, farmers—all men—were uniting in honest effort to settle the question involved in the strike. The disgrace is already too old.—Farmville Herald.

Will you tell us what these editors, preachers, etc., can do in the premises? It seems that Mitchell and Baer are the only people who can do anything, and they won't.

The toast "Newport News" was responded to by Mayor A. A. Moss. His Honor gave the history of the city in brief, from the time of the landing of Captain John Smith to the present time.—Newport News.

"The city" is about 233 years older than we thought it was.

It is predicted that corn can be bought this fall at \$1 a barrel. Don't sell your plebeian horses yet.—Petersburg Index-Appal.

And then fifteen barrels of corn will make more fire than a ton of coal.

## An Hour With Virginia Editors

The Roanoke Evening World, one of the brightest of Virginia's afternoon papers, comes to us in new form and new dress. Having added a new press and added an additional linotype machine to its outfit, the World jumped into eight-page shape, and every page is well filled with the kind of matter that makes a good paper go. We wish the World still greater success.

The Farmville Herald says: "It is the bad negroes who make the race problem, says the Richmond Times, and so saying said well. A million colored men of the character of Talleyrand Branch, of Farmville, would never stir up a 'race' problem, and for centuries white men and such colored men could live together in perfect peace."

The voters of Virginia are coming up to see the registrars in greater numbers than at first. The Warren Register says: "It is estimated by persons who have information from all of the boards in the county that about two-thirds of the former voters will register under the new registration law."

The Norfolk Virginian-Pilot takes this view: "The party finds an issue ready to its hand in tariff reform. Upon that issue, with a positive policy and positive leadership, by all the tokens, the party should win hands down in 1904. Whether or not it wins this fall is largely a matter of indifference to Democrats who wish to see the party accomplish something positive in national legislation."

Speaking of the continuance of the coal strike the Roanoke World makes this point: "Losses continue to result to operator and operative, but the former class have as less surety and indemnity the coal consumers of the country. Upon this latter class they are completely saddling their losses by the arbitrary imposition of the strike tax."

South Boston Times: "It speaks well for South Boston when she is able to induce a large manufacturing enterprise to locate here by donating a few hundred dollars for a site when the bid for the same enterprise was a much larger city runs into the thousands."

## Trend of Thought in Dixie Land.

The Greensboro Telegram is not surprised at the rumors it hears. It says: "Even the American and Imperial Companies are talking about combining now. When it is a case of mutual financial benefit, there is no difficulty in getting the lamb and the lion to lie down together."

Speaking of going to the bogs for fuel, the Atlanta Journal says: "We do not believe that peat will ever become a very important factor in the fuel problem, but it is a very significant fact that the avicious coal combine has driven us to the bogs in our desperate efforts to escape its extortions."

Discussing the threat of the negro voters in the North to turn against the Republicans because of encouragement of the Lily Whites in the South, the New Orleans Picayune says: "It will be extremely interesting to see the whites in the case of the Northern States submitting to the political dictation of their local negro, fellow citizens, and any developments in that direction will be highly instructive to the white submissionists."

Augusta Chronicle: "All the papers in Georgia are confident that Griggs will succeed Henderson if the House goes Democratic."

Birmingham Ledger: "The turnip greens have come, and sweet potatoes are here, and there is no danger of starving for a few weeks."

Memphis Scimitar: "Suppose Roumania tells us to go to blazes? We couldn't get at her without walking across Europe, and that might prove troublesome. It seems that for once Secretary Hay has given the Europeans a chance to say to us: 'Mind your own business.'"

Remarks About Richmond.  
Newport News Press: "Some of the negroes rejected by Richmond registrars are preparing to contest. They had better let well enough alone."

South Boston Times: "Richmond's house-cleaning in regard to gambling, instead of being a matter of religion, should be an example to other towns to go and do likewise."

Norfolk Ledger: "The complaint just now being lodged by some of the people of Richmond against Mayor Taylor, of that city, that the doctor has no active part to play in the affairs of the police department, will scarcely be brought against the Mayor of Norfolk."

Farmville Herald: "Seven gamblers, when arraigned in a Richmond court, pleaded guilty, were fined \$100 each and sent to jail for five hours. Instead of cells and prison fare the reception room of the prison was converted into a pleasure hall, a sumptuous banquet was served and merriment ran high while admiring friends indulged in huzzahs and drank their very good health, and this is the mark of 'punishment' and intended to reform the offenders and restrain others! God save the mark!"

Just a Bit Humorous  
"Mamma, what will I have to do when I am educated and accomplished?"  
"Oh, you can pass the rest of your life learning how to keep house."—Life.

Although time flies, the teeth of time would require special wing power if they should ever be pitted against the quick lunch of to-day.—Judge.

Mrs. Teacup—O, Mr. Tubbs, I was so delighted when I heard that you were such a staunch champion of the temperance cause.

Tubbs—Why—er—I'm not exactly— Now, don't try to hide your light under a bushel, Mr. Tubbs. I know, because I heard George say that you have been a booze fighter all your life. He said you punished more of it than any ten men in the State.—Life.

"I'm told," said Mr. I. Mitt, "that she was pleased to say 'was' all eyes." "I suppose she meant that as a compliment." "Perhaps you misunderstood the remark," replied Miss Kostike. "She was referring to your conversation."—Philadelphia Record.

The University Chairmanship.  
To the Editor of The Times:  
Sir—Having been informed that many Richmond alumni suppose that the plan to elect Mr. George W. Miles professor of economics and chairman of the University faculty is certainly to be carried out, and that opposition to it is therefore useless, the undersigned desires to

state that he has positive knowledge that this is altogether a mistake.

It may be stated on the best authority that there is decided opposition to it in the Board of Visitors, and that it is by no means certain that more than three of the nine members will vote for it. Indeed it is doubtful whether it will even be proposed in the board at all if the objections to it are plainly set forth and the opposition of the alumni and faculty becomes open and vigorous. One other mistake apprehended should be removed. Dr. Bantinger has not resigned the chairmanship and does not contemplate such a step at this time, no matter what the future may have in store.

The attempt of certain members of the board to elect Mr. Miles to these positions of honor and trust should be frustrated for the following reasons:

(1) Even though this gentleman were competent to fill either of the positions of chairman of the faculty or professor of economics with credit to the University, the fact that at the time when the individual members of the board, without the consent of the rest, promised him the election, he was himself a member of the body, is in glaring conflict with the great and salutary principle laid down in our new Constitution, which forbids the General Assembly to elect its members to offices of trust and profit. Surely the eminent champion of that principle in the convention, who is also a member of the Board of Visitors, will not fail to uphold it in the latter body as well.

(2) While it may be entirely possible for a man of general intelligence and fair education to teach the rudiments of numerous subjects in a preparatory school or a small college, it is firmly denied that such a man is fitted for the work of specialist teaching in a modern university. It is high time, it is of course, true, that the majority of students do not desire specialized knowledge of all the studies which they pursue. But they do desire that their teachers be specialists, and not dilettanti and amateurs.

(3) The growing and almost universal practice of modern universities is to demand that a professor shall either be a doctor of philosophy in the subject he is to teach, or shall give proof that he has the same kind of thorough mastery of that subject which doctors of philosophy possess. Now, while it is not difficult for the gentleman in question to be a man of general culture and experience as a school teacher, a graceful platform speaker and a more or less skillful promoter of financial ventures, we challenge any one to offer evidence that he possesses any more special knowledge of the vast, complex and difficult science of economics than of law or of medicine.

(4) The objection to the whole proceeding becomes still more glaring if, as rumor has it, the supporters of the gentleman intend the nominal chairman to be in effect a president. We need not now consider the question as to the expediency of electing a president of the University. That is an open question. But the alumni should emphatically insist that if a president is to be elected (as may possibly be done after the election) he shall have no administrative duties, shall be called a president, and that the responsibility now resting upon the faculty as a body shall be formally transferred to his shoulders.

## CELEBRATED HUNTERS

Mr. Hurkamp Sends His Choicest Stock to Brockton, Mass.

(Special Dispatch to The Times.)  
FREDERICKSBURG, VA., September 25.—Mr. Charles H. Hurkamp shipped today to the Brockton, Mass., Horse Show of his stable of celebrated hunters, including Hornpope, Amaret, Castleman, Kendale, Colonel Hawkins, Conquest and Meadow Blume. This show will be held in next week, and is one of the largest in the country.

Mr. Strother Newton, of this city, and Miss Florence Cox, daughter of Mr. Fleet Cox, of Stafford, were married last night at the home of the bride, Rev. W. W. Owens officiating.

Mrs. Moses Robb, one of the best known ladies of Spotsylvania county, is dead at her home at Sparta, in that county, after a protracted illness. She is survived by her husband and several grown children.

Mr. Charles W. Edgington, of this city, has purchased a fine residence on S Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., and will go there to reside about October 1st.

## JONES IS WILLING

He and Mr. Coles Will Stump the First District.

Hon. W. A. Jones has sent a very courteous reply to the challenge of his Republican opponent for Congress in the First District, Mr. Malcolm A. Coles, agreeing to the suggestion that joint debates be held throughout the district. That they will be lively there is no doubt. Mr. Jones is one of the greatest political "scrappers" in the State, and Mr. Coles is himself a smooth and easy debater. But they will likely conduct their meetings on high lines, and will not resort to personal abuse. There have been no disappointments in the Republican situation here, although the better opinion seems to be that "Parson" Talley will finally be withdrawn from the race for Congress, and that both factions will support Mr. Edmunds.

## Ashland Notes.

(Special Dispatch to The Times.)  
ASHLAND, VA., September 25.—The Loretto Home Training School has been located here for a year, and has done good work. Owing to the numerous applications, Miss Robinson, the principal, has bought a more extensive building at Belmont, in Henrico, to which they move this week.

Mrs. Arthur Wightman left this week for Baltimore to visit her sister, Mrs. Wiley.

Miss Sarah Weisiger, of Richmond, was here for a few days visiting her cousin, Miss Inez Weisiger.

Mr. George Wright, of Union, S. C., is here on a visit to his mother.

Mrs. L. E. W. Meyburg is spending a few weeks at her old home in Goodland. Dr. Carter Weisiger, of Cumberland Courthouse, en route to the State Medical Association at Newport News, stopped over a day to see his parents.

Mrs. I. R. Perkins and daughter leave for Norfolk this week to visit Mrs. Charles Hoofnagle.

Mr. Charles M. Bridges leaves this week to resume his studies at the Episcopal School, Alexandria.

Mrs. I. T. Keane and Mr. W. Keane have returned to Richmond, after visiting the Misses Leake.

The Rev. Mr. Seamon is holding a series of meetings at the Christian Church, N. E. corner of Third and Main Streets, Baltimore, where he is accepted a position on the Sun.

Mr. J. E. Hubbard, the assistant secretary of the Y. M. C. A. of the State, paid Randolph-Macon College a visit this week.

Miss Emily Townes, who has been visiting Miss Carrie Milnes, left for Petersburg Monday.

Mr. Horace Buchanan is on a business trip to West Virginia.

## Social and Personal

One of the prettiest of fashion's recent concocts for young girls is that which makes them wear long strands of cut coral, sometimes wound twice or thrice around their pretty white necks, and again hanging loosely, or used for a chain, as the taste and inclination of the wearer may direct.

The color of the coral makes, as a rule, a good contrast, and is very becoming, looking equally well with white or black. A coral spray for the hair is an appropriate addition to the chain, and is equally stylish. In fact, the girl who is fortunate enough to have fallen heir to old-fashioned coral ornaments of any sort may consider herself especially fortunate.

The approaching marriage of Miss Emma G. L. Bruce, the daughter of Mr. Louis H. and the late Thomas Bruce, and Mr. Reuben Shireffs is announced for October 15th.

The ceremony will take place quietly in the home of the bride's mother, No. 111 South Third Street. Only immediate friends and near relatives will be present, the Rev. Dr. William Tudor being the celebrant.

Miss Bruce is a niece of Professor Gildersleeve, of Johns Hopkins University, and of Dr. J. R. Gildersleeve, of Tazewell, Va. She is a young lady of very charming personality and many accomplishments. Mr. Shireffs is a New York City, by birth, but has lived in Richmond long enough to make a large circle of friends. He will continue to make his home here after his marriage.

Mrs. Georgia Smith Seawell and Mr. Walter Catesby Perrin were married in Ware Episcopal Church, Gloucester county, October 9th at 6 P. M.

A reception at the home of the bride's father will follow. The Rev. Mr. Lee, the rector of Ware Church, will perform the ceremony, which is to be followed by a reception at the home of the bride's mother, Mr. Hairston Seawell's home. Mrs. Jennie Warren McCurdy, of No. 215 East Grace Street, has issued invitations for the marriage of her daughter, Miss Fannie Warren McCurdy, to Mr. John Summerfield Talman, the ceremony to be performed on Wednesday evening, October 30th, in the home of the bride's mother.

Cards are out for the approaching marriage, on October 1st, of Miss Edith Boufford, of Elrod, Ind., and the Rev. T. V. Shoemaker, pastor of the Baptist Church at Big Spring, Ga.

A very pleasant marriage was given by the Star Club of Barton Heights in the home of Mrs. H. W. Davies last Wednesday evening. Misses Ellington, Grotter and Murray took part in the program, as did Misses W. Waymack, Tropham, Baugh and Moody.

Ladies in the dining-room were Mesdames Davies, Murray and Whitlock. Those present included Misses Rebba Robinson, Hattie Robinson, Ella Ellington, Florence Grotter, Frances Murray, Kate Whitlock, Anna Whitlock, Ellen Clay, and Messrs. Gordon Clay, Clinton Waymack, Alvin Waymack, Robert Tropham, Harvey Baugh, Calvin Moody, John Moody, J. C. Eaton, M. F. Lumpkin, Nat Thornton, Robert Pittlow, James B. Anderson, Howard Chapman, R. Sales, W. McCall and L. H. Copeland.

Misses Minnie Cohen, Rosa Cohen, Bettie Gilman, Fannie Gilman, Esther Weinstein and Katie Burroff have been presented with medals for valuable assistance rendered to the Aid Society of New York Association in their entertainments at Saenger Halle.

Professor and Mrs. Thilow and Mr. and Mrs. Auguste Luebert, with their little son, have returned in excellent health and spirits from a visit to Germany.

Miss Mag Lee, who is recently home from abroad, has been the guest of Mrs. William Sheppard, of No. 13 West Grace Street.

Mrs. James Boyd has returned to her home, No. 117 West Grace, greatly improved by a most enjoyable trip to Buckroe Beach.

Mrs. John B. Bland is back in Richmond from a visit to friends in Baltimore.

Mrs. Randolph Norris, of New York, has taken apartments at No. 39 South Third Street, which she will occupy for a part of the winter.

Mrs. Fairfax Christian, who was called to Lynchburg on account of the illness of her uncle, Mr. Peters, and who was the guest while there of her sister, Mrs. Frank Lee, has returned to Mr. Peters, who is a brother of Professor Peters, of the University of Virginia. It is somewhat better.

Mrs. Willie Starke, of Water Valley, Miss., arrived in Richmond last Monday evening as the guest of Mrs. Mary Starke Alvey.

Mrs. Richardson, of Williamsburg, who spent several days here this week, left Wednesday for Rocky Mount, Va., to visit the family of Mr. Roberts, formerly of Bruton Church.

Dr. J. R. Gildersleeve, who spent several days in Richmond after his return from his European tour, has left for his home in Tazewell.

Misses Virginia and Frances Bland are enjoying a charming summer in retrospect. They were at Bedford Springs, Pennsylvania, and were greatly pleased with their visit to that resort.

Miss Mary Lewis is again at her home, No. 212 West Franklin Street. She spent her outing in visiting Hot Springs, Va., in being the guest of friends at York, Pa., where she was most cordially received and entertained, and in Harrisonburg, Va., near which is the old Lewis homestead.

Mrs. Gray, of Cincinnati, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Tree, and her sister, Miss Eleanor Tree, at No. 108 West Grace Street.

Miss Gettie McGuire, who went abroad with Miss Maria Blair, has returned.

Miss Anna Bolling Anderson is with her father, Attorney-General Anderson, at Mrs. Duval's, corner of Third and Franklin Streets. Her mother, Mrs. Anderson, and her sister, Miss Anderson, have not yet arrived in Richmond.

Dr. Ralph Clements, formerly of Richmond, but more recently of Newport News, is a guest in the family of Mr. News. Mr. Clements, of New York, Mr. Clements came down from New York to Staunton in an automobile with a party of friends. He spent a part of the summer at Variety Springs, near Staunton, where Dr. Clements was also a guest.

Miss Mattie Bolling, who has been the guest of her uncle, Mr. C. J. Armistead, in Staunton, returned home this week.

Miss Conway Sands is a member of a pleasant home party, in which Mrs. Marshall Dinwiddie, of Charlottesville, is the hostess.

Judge and Mrs. J. M. Mullen and their daughter, Mrs. Mullen, are visiting Mr.



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